



## REGIONAL CRIMINOGENIC CHARACTERISTICS AND TERRITORIAL DETERMINATION OF CRIME IN THE NAVOI REGION

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**Abstract:** This article provides a scientific analysis of the unique socio-economic structure of the Navoi region and its impact on crime dynamics. Using a "cluster approach," the study examines the local characteristics of criminality within industrial centers, mining and metallurgical complexes, and vast desert territories. The research proposes a methodology for incorporating territorial factors into the prevention of offenses, emphasizing the need for localized strategies that account for the region's specific industrial-demographic landscape.

**Keywords:** Industrial criminology, territorial determination, local criminogenic points (hot spots), urbanization, technogenic environment, victimological prevention.

### Introduction

As the largest industrial and economic hub of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Navoi region holds strategic importance, and its criminological landscape significantly differs from other regions in both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The economic specialization of the region, particularly the high concentration of mining and metallurgical complexes, serves as a primary factor determining not only the structure of the Gross Regional Product (GRP) but also the socio-demographic stratification of the population and the mechanisms of criminal activity.

The process of industrial development has uniquely shaped the social composition of the region's population. The high proportion of highly skilled technical personnel, a migratory workforce operating on a rotational (shift) basis, and youth employed in the manufacturing sector are transforming traditional models of criminality. Specifically, the presence of major industrial facilities creates a specific "criminological field" for property encroachments and new forms of economic crimes, such as attempts to embezzle strategic raw materials and offenses within the corporate environment.

Territorial analysis indicates that the distribution of crime in the region is differential in nature, concentrating in specific local "hot spots" — namely, urbanized city centers and mining zones. Such territorial density is explained by the anonymization of social control and the influence of the technogenic environment. In cities like Navoi and Zarafshan, high population mobility and economic activity increase the relative intensity of property crimes and cyber-fraud. In contrast, remote desert zones, characterized by spaces difficult to monitor, give rise to risks associated with cross-border offenses or the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

From this perspective, studying the territorial determination of crime in the Navoi region is the strategic foundation for individualizing the prevention system. This necessitates the creation of a "criminological passport" for each local point and the forecasting of social risks in accordance with the region's economic rhythm and demographic density. In developing individual prevention models, it is of paramount scientific and practical importance to move

away from traditional methods and integrate intelligent video surveillance and digital monitoring systems with the region's industrial infrastructure.

In summary, researching the criminological determination of the Navoi region in close connection with industrial factors enables the transition of crime prevention from template-based approaches to a targeted and territorially-oriented system.

### **Classification of criminogenic zones in the navoi region**

The unique geographical landscape and complex economic structure of the Navoi region are the primary factors determining the territorial differentiation of crime. Within the framework of our research, the region's territory has been divided into three main strategic clusters based on the similarity of criminogenic factors and the mechanisms of criminal activity:

#### **1. Urbanized Industrial Centers (Cities of Navoi and Zarafshan)**

In this zone, the determination of crime is directly linked to population density and the "technogenic rhythm" of social life. The anonymization of social control, typical of large urban areas, increases the intensity of property crimes and high-tech cybercrimes (fraud, embezzlement of funds from bank cards).

The crime coefficient in Navoi city is defined by high migratory mobility and an elevated consumer culture. Offenses committed in high-rise residential complexes and centralized public spaces form the primary criminological profile of this cluster. Consequently, preventive measures here must rely primarily on digital monitoring and intelligent video surveillance systems.

#### **2. Mining-Metallurgical and Closed Industrial Zones**

The parts of the Zarafshan, Uchkuduk, and Nurata districts where major industrial facilities are located constitute the "economic core" of the region. Here, criminality takes on a predominantly economic and corporate character. The uniqueness of this zone lies in the fact that the majority of crimes occur under "latent" (hidden) conditions, such as attempts to embezzle strategic raw materials or offenses embedded within production processes.

The specific work schedules of employees (shift-based activities) and the existence of dormitory-type housing in rotational camps create a unique dynamics of domestic crimes and interpersonal conflicts. In such areas, it is of strategic importance to direct preventive work toward departmental security services and the improvement of the social environment within labor collectives.

#### **3. Agrarian-Peripheral and Vast Desert Territories (Outskirts of Konimekh and Uchkuduk Districts)**

The primary criminological characteristic of this cluster is the extremely sparse population and the presence of vast desert spaces that pose challenges for law enforcement monitoring. In these areas, livestock theft is assessed not only as a property crime but as a threat to regional food security.

Furthermore, since vast desert areas serve as transit routes, they create favorable conditions for criminal elements to conceal their tracks or engage in the illegal extraction of natural resources (particularly gold-bearing ores). The effectiveness of prevention in this cluster depends on victimological work with the local population and the application of remote sensing technologies (drones, GIS).

### **Scientific Conclusions And Practical Recommendations**

The conclusions derived from the territorial-cluster analysis of the regional crime landscape in the Navoi region serve as a foundation for elevating crime prevention to a qualitatively new level. Based on the conducted research, the following scientific and practical recommendations are proposed:

### **1. Implementation of an Integrated Industrial Control Model**

The effectiveness of curbing crime in industrial centers relies not only on the activities of internal affairs bodies but also on the seamless integration with the technical surveillance systems of production facilities.

Recommendation: To integrate the "Safe City" system in the cities of Navoi and Zarafshan with the internal intelligent video surveillance and Access Control and Management Systems (ACMS/ACKYD) of major industrial complexes (such as NMMC, "Navoiyazot" JSC, etc.) into a unified platform. This enables real-time monitoring of the criminogenic situation around strategic objects and eliminates the conditions for "anonymous crime."

### **2. Targeted Victimological Prevention for Specific Industrial Workforce Strata**

The fact that a significant portion of the Navoi region's population is employed in industrial labor collectives with shift-based work schedules necessitates innovative methods of engagement.

Recommendation: To foster "Victimological Immunity" among employees against property crimes and cyber-fraud. Preventive measures should be organized not only through the traditional "neighborhood-based" (*mahalla-bay*) principle but also adapted directly to the enterprises' work schedules ("on-the-job" prevention). Furthermore, it is essential to introduce corporate training programs on digital hygiene.

### **3. Remote Monitoring and the "Desert Security" Concept**

In managing crime within the region's vast desert expanses and scattered settlements, relying solely on human factors is insufficient from both economic and tactical perspectives.

Recommendation: To gradually transform traditional patrol services in remote areas and natural resource extraction sites into a remote monitoring system. This involves utilizing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (drones) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to create "dynamic criminogenic maps" and implementing AI-driven surveillance over zones with a high probability of illegal mining and livestock theft.

### **Final Conclusion**

The crime control strategy in the Navoi region must be revised based on the "general to specific" principle. Prevention models based on the local determinants of each industrial, mining, and agrarian zone — rather than general regional statistical indicators — represent the only scientific solution for the targeted and optimal allocation of resources to the most critical criminogenic hot spots.

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